

THE



MAN.

NO. 2.—VOL. I.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 20, 1834.

PRICE ONE CENT.

TRADES' UNIONS.

As we consider the cause of the people the same throughout the world, we shall endeavor to keep our readers advised of all important movements in favor of that cause, abroad as well as at home. But our principal object will be to procure concert of action among the useful classes of the United States, by making them generally acquainted with the plans adopted in various places with a view to improve their condition, as we have no doubt that such concert will be necessary to enable them fully to enjoy the fruits of their labor. The plan of TRADES' UNIONS will claim our especial notice, as we find that much of the attention of the working classes is (and very properly, we think) given to that plan at the present time.

In New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, Unions have already been formed, and by the following Circular, it will be seen that the descendants of the men who made the Boston "Tea Party" are determined to take a part in the good work.

CIRCULAR.

To the Mechanics of the City of Boston and Vicinity.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

At a meeting of the working men of this city, holden at the Old Common Council Room, Court-square, School-street, January 21, 1834, the subject of TRADES' UNIONS came before the meeting. After many interesting remarks, a Committee was appointed to take such measures as they should deem expedient to effect the formation of a General Trades' Union of the mechanics of this city and vicinity. The Committee thus appointed assembled at Bascom's Hotel, School-street, on the evening of January 28th ult. They took the subject into deep and serious consideration, which resulted in a vote to issue a Circular to the Mechanics of Boston and vicinity, in order to lay before them the nature and design of the proposed Union of the Trades. The several trades were generally represented in the committee.

Judging by past experience, and close observation of causes and effects, which act in reducing the WORKING CLASS in all countries, to a situation far from enviable, your Committee deem it of the *very highest* moment, that something should be done to improve the condition of the mechanics of our city and vicinity, which will prevent the *fatal results* which have followed the adoption of a cruel and heartless policy towards the Mechanics of Europe.

The same policy now in *successful operation* in the United States will produce the same effects here, as in older countries, as sure as effect follows cause, unless we do something to prevent such causes from acting on our interests and prosperity. It is unnecessary for us to repeat in your ears a truth so well known and so deeply felt by you, that mechanics in no part of the world stand in a situation equal to that which their usefulness demands.

Without entering into a tedious detail of the many disadvantages under which the mechanics of this city and vicinity labor, in common with their brethren in the various parts of this great Republic, we wish to represent to you, that the formation of General Trades' Unions have been attended with the most beneficial and happy results, on the interests of employers and employed. The cities of New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, have adopted this method of *concentrated action* much to the satisfaction of all concerned. Since the formation of Trades' Unions in those cities, we hear nothing of difficulties and dissensions between employers and employed, which in all cases produce dissatisfaction, discontent and distress; but employers and employed seem to be harmoniously united for the *mutual benefit* of both, which ought always to be the case.

If there are a few in those cities more avaricious than others, who wish to oppress their fellow men to aggrandize themselves, the good sense and humanity of the greater number of honest employers forbid the attempt, which, if made under the present circumstances growing out of Trades' Unions would inevitably result in total failure.

The mode of forming a General Trades' Union is as follows:—Let each branch of mechanics assemble together; let each of these primary assemblies choose two delegates to represent them in a General Trades' Convention of the Trades in Boston and vicinity, to meet and adopt a Constitution for the General Government of the Union; after which the different societies will form a Constitution and By-Laws, in accordance with the Constitution of the General Union. The Convention to meet once in three months, and special intermediate meetings to be called by the proper officers of the Union. It is contemplated that each member of the several societies belonging to the Union will pay into the general fund, such sum as may be deemed necessary by the Union in Convention assembled, and at such times as the delegates shall determine. The fund thus raised, to be devoted to the relief and assistance of those out of employ by accidents, sickness, or by any other cause, which will justify the Convention to render such relief; and when the members requiring such assistance are acting in accordance with the *spirit and letter* of the Constitution, and in accordance with a *vote* or resolution of the Union, in Convention assembled, as the case may be.

It would be impossible to give a detail of all the advantages of such a Union of the Trades, but one advantage will be apparent to you all at first sight. Such a Union will produce a *friction of mind*, and no doubt that sparks of intellectual fire will be thus elicited, which will electrify, enlighten, and warm the whole body.

In pursuance of these views, which must necessarily be brief in this Circular, the Committee recommend that the gentlemen of the different trades in Boston and vicinity would call a meeting of each trade separately, and choose two delegates to attend a General Convention to be holden in this city, at the Old Common Council Room, Court-square, School-street, on the first Thursday in March next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, to carry into effect such measures as they may deem expedient, relative to the important object for which they shall assemble. The Committee *earnestly* recommend that the Mechanics of the towns in the vicinity of Boston would send delegates to the proposed Convention, furnished with the proper credentials. Where there are only a few of any particular trade, two or more trades can unite and send delegates from the body thus organized. Those trades which have societies already formed, are requested to take measures to be represented in the Convention. All of which is respectfully submitted by the

COMMITTEE.

Boston, Feb. 11, 1834.

THE PRESIDENT.—We are fairly sick and tired of reading the false and foolish tales which the moneyed Aristocracy are striving to palm upon the public, about General Jackson being dictated to by the Kitchen Cabinet, in his movements against the paper money makers. On the subject of Banks we know something about the feelings of General Jackson as long ago as 1822. He was then the open enemy of the system, and from our knowledge of his character, we have no reason to believe that there has been the least change in his feelings from that time to this.

When the State Bank of Tennessee was chartered we were in the town of Murfreesborough, where the legislature were then sitting. While the subject of that bank was before the Legislature, General Jackson came into the town, and stopped at the house where we were boarding. On two occasions we heard him express his views, to members of the Legislature, on the subject of banks and banking, particularly the bank then before the Legislature for incorporation, and we know that they were in direct opposition to the Paper Money system.

At one of those conversations, we recollect that the Hon. Felix Grundy, now of the U. States' Senate, then a member of the Tennessee Legislature, was present. So much for General Jackson being dictated to by the "Kitchen Cabinet," in his opposition to Bankites and their schemes to cheat and oppress the people.—*N. Eng. Artisan.*

☞ The amount of church property exempted from taxation in this state is about \$40,000,000.

THE MAN. NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 20, 1834.

✂ The circulation of our first number has induced us to publish the second sooner than we had anticipated. Our third number will appear on Monday, after which, if we can complete our arrangements, we shall continue the publication of *THE MAN* daily. ✂

SPECIE AGAINST PAPER.

The Bank papers tell us that specie is fast flowing in from foreign countries, and yet they are continually preaching against creating that "want of confidence" in the Banks that makes the specie to come! What do the Bankers care whether they have specie in their vaults or not, so long as the people will be foolish enough to keep their "promises to pay" without asking for the fulfilment of those promises?

The specie is coming! The faster the paper goes out the faster the specie will come in. But when it is here it must not be allowed to remain in the vaults of the Banks, for we have the authority of one of the Bank organs for asserting that for every dollar of specie the Banks can get they will issue three dollars of paper in the shape of loans or discounts!

The only safety—no, there is no safety while there is rag money—but the best course for the people would be to meet and agree to refuse to take any paper money for which they cannot immediately get specie.

ATTACK ON THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

"An important report was submitted last evening to the Board of Assistants, relative to voters. It provides for a registry of the name, occupation and residence, of every person intending to vote, at least fifteen days prior to the election.—*Jour. of Com.*

There is one small objection to the abovementioned scheme of the aristocracy, which is that it is UNCONSTITUTIONAL. The Constitution describes the qualifications of voters, and the Common Council have no more right to make a new qualification than they have to abolish any of the qualifications provided for by the Constitution.

If we hear any more of this abominable scheme, we shall show a still stronger objection to it than its unconstitutionality!

ANOTHER RAG MONEY MILL EXPLOSION!—Another set of speculators enriched at the expense of the producing classes! The men calling themselves the *Bank of New Brunswick* have "removed their deposits," and the people are again defrauded, as in the case of the *Hackensack* and *Salem* Banks. The following is the official announcement of this transaction:

In consequence of injurious reports and the pressure of the times, the President and Directors of the Bank of New Brunswick, have been under the necessity of suspending payment; but at the same time they deem it their duty to caution the public against sacrificing the bills of said Bank—as they believe the Bank to be solvent; and that eventually all the bills will be redeemed.

Feb. 18.

F. RICHMAND, Cashier.

As a holder of one of the Bills of these New Brunswick swindlers, we tell Mister "F. Richmand" and his associates that "injurious reports" and "the pressure of the times" furnish no excuse, in our opinion, for his lying "promises to pay" specie which he knew he had not got. We consider him a brazen faced swindler, but, at the same time, we think great odium ought to rest on those who gave him the privilege to make his lying "promises."

CLERGYMEN CLAIMING PRIVILEGES.—Messrs. Channing and Gannet, two clergymen of Boston, were lately summoned before a jury, but refused to testify, on the ground that they thought "that communications made by a parishioner to his spiritual guide, were sacred." The judge, however, having told them that the law was "no respecter of persons," and that in his opinion they ought to testify, they reluctantly consented to do so.

EFFECTS OF LICENSED MONOPOLIES.

Banking fosters other monopolies, which, by continually depreciating the price of labor, leads frequently to occurrences like that described below. The narrator, it will be seen, makes a lame attempt to throw ridicule on the victims of an iniquitous system.

TURN OUT AT LOWELL.—We learn that extraordinary excitement was occasioned at Lowell, last week, by an announcement that the wages paid in some of the departments would be reduced 15 per cent. on the first of March. The reduction principally affected the female operatives, and they held several meetings, or caucusses, at which a young woman presided, who took an active part in persuading her associates to give notice that they should quit the mills, and to induce them to "make a run" on the Lowell Bank and the Savings Bank, which they did.

On Friday morning, the young woman referred to was dismissed, by the Agent, from her place in the mill where she worked, and on leaving the office, after receiving "a bill of her time," as the phrase is, waved her calash in the air, as a signal to the others, who were watching from the windows, when they immediately "struck" and assembled around her, in despite of the overseers.

The number soon increased to nearly eight hundred. A procession was formed, and they marched about the town, to the amusement of a mob of idlers and boys, and, we are sorry to add, not altogether to the credit of Yankee girls, if we are rightly informed of their proceedings. We are told that one of the leaders mounted a stump, and made a flaming Mary Wollstonecraft speech on the rights of women and the iniquities of the "monied aristocracy," which produced a powerful effect on her auditors, and they determined to "have their own way, if they died for it." The storm, however, has been, as we learn, hushed for the present, and hopes are entertained that it will be entirely lulled by casting on the troubled waves a little oil of conciliation. The Lowell Journal of Saturday is silent on the subject—from which we are disposed to believe that the reports current in this city are exaggerated, although there is no doubt of the principal facts as stated.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE BANK ROOKS.—There is a terrible *cawing* among the Bank Rooks. It is an old saying that when rogues fall out honest men get their own. The rogues of the little Banks are now quarreling with the rogues of the Mammoth Bank, and they of course tell some truths about each other. Take the following, from a mammoth Bank paper, concerning the small fry Banks of this state, as a specimen:

As it appears by the official report before us, here are 'fifty-four safety fund banks' (out of this city) that have a circulation of \$10,000,000—with the sum of \$590,000 in specie to redeem it! Many of them have loaned more than twice the amount of their capital, and have a circulation nearly twice that of their capital, liable at such a crisis as that we are now in, to be returned on them; and will it be believed? in very many cases, up to the first of January last, so heedless have they been of the state of the times, that they have not provided specie enough to redeem one dollar in twenty! and in one instance, the bank of Ithaca, barely enough to redeem one dollar in a hundred!!! Every body who knows anything of banking—even the simplest elements—if he was never in the inside of a bank in his life, knows that such institutions are not only liable to be destroyed without a moment's warning, in a period like the present, but even in the best of times, such a banking concern as that we have mentioned would be most injudiciously and improperly exposed to be left thus unprovided with specie.—*Courier & Enquirer.*

The Banks of the city held a meeting last evening with a portion of the Union Committee. The Branch Bank was not represented—having declined, from consideration of the peculiar position of the United States' Bank in regard to the Government—from taking part in any such deliberations.

We do not understand that any measures were matured at this time.—*American of yesterday.*

This "Union Committee" is a committee appointed by the Rag Money Men, to devise the means of perpetuating the swindling system. It is some satisfaction to learn that they can't agree upon their plan.

The jeweller's store of Messrs. Cary, Baynton & Co. Washington street, Boston, was broken open on Wednesday night, and robbed of goods amounting to \$1500.

To the Mon as prints a big nuze paper named the CURRYER UN QUIER.

I zay, mister, I'm blam if I doosent send Lord Darby* word abote yo? Did he gee yo them there puppies, as yo mought buse we cos we be vorrinors? Bant the puppies Lord Darby gin yo vorrinors, un dident yo tak to un just as uf tha wur nateral citizens?

Un now, as we bin a taakin abote vorrinors, un abote puppies, didna Nick Biddle's Bank cum here just as yo got Lord Darby's grey ound welps? Hianna Nick's Bank a puppy of the culd zlut ie Lannun? un doose no vorrinors dew nothin abote them there puppies? Better zay no moor abote we, cos may be yo'l here ov vorrinors dewin moor vor Nick nor they dew agen him! Zo shut up your tatertrap abote vorrinors!

Yor sarvant,

J. WOP.

[We have taken the liberty of pointing Mr. Wop's note.—The translation of it we leave to our readers.—Ed.]

* Earl Derby.

U. S. SENATE.—There are 28 members of the present Senate of the United States, who are opposed to the present administration, 16 of whom, at least, act contrary to the wishes of a majority of their constituents, viz: Sprague, of Maine, Bell, of New Hampshire, Knight and Robbins, of Rhode Island, Tomlinson and Smith, of Connecticut, Frelinghuysen and Southard, of New Jersey, Clayton and Naudain, of Delaware, Chambers and Kent, of Maryland, Tyler, of Virginia, Mangum, of North Carolina, Ewing, of Ohio, and Poindexter, of Mississippi. If these members were to act according to the wishes of the people of the states which they now misrepresent in that body, there would be a majority of 12 in the senate in favor of the administration. These are facts which ought to put the opposition to the blush, and they also show how important it is for the people to keep the power in their own hands.—*Buffalo Bulletin*.

ANONYMOUS LETTERS have been sent to the President threatening him with assassination or some other terrible punishment, if he does not restore the public deposits to the United States Bank. During the war of independence, a British officer who had taken Andrew Jackson, (then a youth) prisoner, threatened to punish him severely if he did not black his boots for him. The young soldier indignantly refused to do it. Do the British stockholders of the tory Bank of the United States expect they can frighten the Old Soldier and his democratic supporters at this time of day, (after gaining so many victories over them) to do the dirty work of cleaning boots and shoes for their silkstocking dependents at the bidding of Old Nic, the devil, or any other anonymous letter writer threatening to kill? Every freeman, not hattered by the bank, will answer this question for himself.—*Chillicothe Adv.*

THE Postmaster General has revoked the order requiring postages to be paid in advance on newspapers and pamphlets sent by mail to the British Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward's Island.

The editor of a paper published in the interior of Pennsylvania, called the *Liverpool Mercury*, has a paragraph which he heads "important," in which he says he has received a communication from a respectable and responsible source, containing an almost irresistible chain of circumstances calculated to prove that Napoleon Bonaparte is still living! and that he has spent many years of seclusion in the United States. He is going to publish the communication at a "proper time."

"Get out of the yard," said a big feeling navy officer to a carpenter who had offended him, "you shall not work for the United States." The carpenter walked to the gate, and with the greatest sang froid asked him if he might work in the United States.

It is pleasing to discover that the 'real stuff,' Gold and Silver, is rapidly flowing into the country from abroad, and will soon supply the place of the paper trash which has so long burdened the people, if they will only remain true to themselves and their cause, viz: Gold and Silver against Paper.—*New Eng. Artisan*.

Capting, how many dollars is the fare to Bosting? Elevating! That's too much by Heaving. Then, will you give sewing? Yes, that I've done oftning. Well, then, with the two you have giving this five makes us eving. Oh, certing, Capting.

CASE OF AN INFRINGEMENT OF A PATENT RIGHT.—Tried before Mr. Justice Wheaton, on Saturday, 25th January.

John Bishop had set up a Hot Air Furnace, with which he had connected a cooking apparatus, for Dr. Valentine Mott, which turned out to be an infringement upon a patent right of "Joseph Jennings's combined House Warmer and Cooking Apparatus." In the present action, Dr. Mott sought to recover of Bishop the amount he had agreed to pay him for the said apparatus; and the Court, after a careful examination, satisfied of its being an infringement of Mr. Jennings's patent, awarded the full amount of Dr. Mott's claim on Bishop, with costs.

Counsel—Morrel and Wilson.

NEW HAVEN, Ct. Feb. 18.—*Fatal Casualty*.—A letter from Boston states that Mr. Charles T. Bull, late of the firm of Peters & Bull, of this city, rose from his bed on the night of the 5th inst., being in pain, and in the dark, taking something to alleviate it, swallowed a quantity of arsenic, which terminated his existence in a few hours.

The Genoa Gazette contains an account of the removal of a church steeple entire, at Crescentino, in Piedmont, from one point to another, at several yards distance, where it was placed on new foundations. The operation took place under the direction of an engineer, and the master mason was so confident of its success, that he made his son remain in the steeple and ring the bells during the transport!

There have been no American dollars coined since '98. We learn, however, that a new die is in preparation at the mint, and that an issue of money of that value will soon be made.—*Boston Transcript*.

The grand jury of Boston has found true bills against Messrs. Hooper and Jones, principals, and Messrs. Boot and Gibb, the seconds, in a late duel at Pawtucket.

TITLE OF THE YOUNG QUEEN OF SPAIN.—In the documents now published in Spain under the Royal sanction, the epithet "August," is supplied by that of "Innocent," for the young Queen of Spain. In these official papers, she is called "Our Innocent Queen."—*London paper*. [Under existing circumstances this is not a badly applied attribute of royalty. The poor child is doubtless innocent and unconscious of the murders that she is the unhappy cause of—innocent of the injustice of those who use her name as a cloak to cover their own ambitious views—and innocent, too, of the miseries that even the success of her pretended friends are likely to entail upon her country.—Ed. *Liverpool Standard*.

MARRIAGES.

February 10, by the Rev. E. Metz, Mora Content, principal patron and zealous promoter of the Dutch Hebrew Synagogue, commonly called Anshy Heshed, to Miss Hannah Pollock, both of the city of Amsterdam.

February 14, by the Rev. Mr. Beach, Master Peter Weatherspoon, to Miss Hannah Wright, both of this city.

February 18, at St. George's Church, by the Rev. James Milnor, Charles F. Bunker, Jr. to Miss Mary Ann H. Welch, both of this city.

February 18, by the Rev. Dr. De Witt, Harry Hunt, to Miss Margaret Free, born, both of this city.

February 16, at Hempstead, L. I. by the Rev. Mr. Hall, Joseph Wilson, of New York, to Miss Fanny, daughter of Henry Van Cott, of Jamaica, L. I. At Rio Janeiro, on the 12th Dec. last, Lieut. Edward B. Boutwell, of the U. S. Navy, to Miss Dorothea Ann, third daughter of John M. Baker, U. S. Consul at Rio Janeiro.

DEATHS.

February 17, Eunice Maria, daughter of John and Eunice Maria Barker, aged 14 months and 10 days.

February 17, Robert F. North, in the 31st year of his age.

February 17, Margaret De La Montanye, aged 34.

February 15, Timothy Sherwood, aged 38.

February 17, Francis, son of Francis Wilby, aged three weeks.

February 17, aged 20 months, Catharine, only child of F. M. Walters.

February 17, Robert Abbott, aged 52.

February 17, Joseph E. Haff, aged 70.

February 15, aged 36, Sarah Colles, wife of John W. Taylor.

February 16, Eliza Justison, aged 26, widow of Jacob Justison.

February 16, William Scranton, aged 67 years and 9 months.

February 18, William Lopland, in the 22d year of his age.

February 14, Robert Shourt, in the 3d year of his age, son of Jas. Shourt.

At Brooklyn, Feb. 16, Moses Montgomery, aged 54.

At Washington city, on Saturday last, after a short illness, Dr. Richard Emmons, in the 45th year of his age. He was a native of Boston, Mass.; had spent a portion of his life in Kentucky, and for the last five years was engaged as a Clerk in the Post Office Department.

THE WORKING MAN'S ADVOCATE is a Saturday paper, containing more matter than any weekly paper published in the State for the price. It is delivered to subscribers in any part of the city, for Two Dollars a year, payable half yearly in advance.

The No. for Saturday next will contain the proceedings of an important meeting of the working classes of Manchester, Eng.

Office No. 6 Thames street.

feb20

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Persons to sell this paper—Apply at No. 6 Thames street. feb20

(From Miss Sheridan's Comic Offering for 1834.)

THE MISS-NOMERS.

Miss Brown is exceedingly fair,
 Miss White is as brown as a berry,
 Miss Black has a grey head of hair,
 Miss Graves is a flirt, ever merry,
 Miss Lighthbody weighs sixteen stone,
 Miss Rich can scarce muster a guinea,
 Miss Here wears a wig, and has none,
 And Miss Solomon is a sad ninny!

Miss Mildmay's a terrible scold,
 Miss Dove's ever cross and contrary,
 Miss Young is now grown very old,
 And Miss Heavyside's light as a fairy;
 Miss Short is at least five feet ten,
 Miss Noble's of humble extraction,
 Miss Love has a hatred to men,
 Whilst Miss Still is forever in action.

Miss Green is a regular blue,
 Miss Scarlet looks pale as a lily,
 Miss Violet ne'er shrinks from our view,
 And Miss Wiseman thinks all the men silly!
 Miss Goodechild's a naughty young elf,
 Miss Lyon's from terror a fool,
 Miss Mee's not at all like myself,
 Miss Carpenter no one can rule.

Miss Sadler ne'er mounted a horse,
 While Miss Groom from the stable will run,
 Miss Kilmore can't look on a corse,
 And Miss Aimwell ne'er levell'd a gun;
 Miss Greathead has no brains at all,
 Miss Heartwell is ever complaining,
 Miss Dance has ne'er been at a ball,
 Over hearts Miss Fairweather likes reigning.

Miss Wright she is constantly wrong,
 Miss Tickell, alas! is not funny,
 Miss Singer ne'er warbled a song,
 And alas! poor Miss Cash has no money.
 Miss Bateman would give all she's worth
 To purchase a man to her liking,
 Miss Merry is shock'd at all birth,
 Miss Boxer the men don't find striking.

Miss Bliss does with sorrow o'erflow,
 Miss Hope in despair seeks the tomb,
 Miss Joy still anticipates woe,
 And Miss Charity's never "at home!"
 Miss Hamlet resides in the city,
 The nerves of Miss Standfast are shaken,
 Miss Prettyman's beau is not pretty,
 Miss Faithful her love has forsaken.

Miss Porter despises all froth,
 Miss Scales they'll make wait I am thinking,
 Miss Meekly is apt to be wroth,
 Miss Lofty to meanness is sinking;
 Miss Seymore's as blind as a bat,
 Miss Last at a party is first,
 Miss Brindle dislikes a striped cat,
 And Miss Waters has always a thirst.

Miss Knight is now chang'd into Day,
 Miss Day wants to marry a Knight,
 Miss Prudence has just run away,
 And Miss Steady assisted her flight;
 But success to the fair,—one and all,
 No miss-apprehensions be making:—
 Though wrong the dear sex to miss-call,
 There's no harm I should hope in MISS-TAKING!

COINCIDENCE OF OPINION.—James Blawel was placed in the dock, to be tried for some supposed offence. No person in Court could, however, tell what crime was alleged against him, and under these circumstances the Court said, "it was of opinion he should be discharged." To which the prisoner replied, with the most amusing gravity, that "he fully coincided in opinion with the Court."

POET THOMSON.—Every body is aware of the indolent character of the author of "The Seasons;" of his being found once in a garden, eating fruit off a tree with his hands in his pockets, &c. A friend one day entered his room, and finding him in bed, although the day was far spent, asked him why in the name of wonder he did not get up? "Man, I hae nae motive," replied the author of the Castle of Indolence.

He who serves well need not be afraid to ask his wages.

MISCELLANEOUS PROPENSITIES OF JOHN BULL.—A correspondent of the Windsor Herald writes thus: "Will you believe that I lately saw several well dressed persons amusing themselves by pelting the bronze statue of George the Third, which has recently been erected in the Long Walk, and shouting with laughter as the statue rang with their violence? If such be the fate of splendid statues in exposed situations, we must no longer wonder at the want of encouragement, which we hear so much about, in this department of art. These people were reuked by an old Guardsman, who had "learned better in the gardens of the Tuilleries." This is characteristic of John Bull. He cannot sit upon a bench in the Park without cutting his name on it, or scribbling nonsense or indecency. He cannot walk through Kensington Gardens without breaking off a bough; nor through a nursery-ground without pulling a flower. If he crosses a park, he cannot keep the foot-way, but will go and stare in at the house. If he walks into the country, he pelts and drives the cattle and poultry; a bird cannot fly out of the hedge, or a squirrel run up a tree, but he must have a fling at it. His sports are all violent; hunting, shooting, fishing, bull and badger baiting, dog and cock-fighting are his favorite amusements. The love of physical and animal enjoyment is shown in those national sports, as well as in the public and private dinners. This senseless and wanton outrage of pelting a statue, was perpetrated by well dressed persons. Brutality is by no means confined to the "lower orders." The chances are, that a mechanic would have respected a work of ingenuity and art, because he is at least able to estimate the labor that went to produce it. These people saw a noble statue, and not being able to appreciate its beauty, they resented their ignorance by flinging stones at it. They had no other way of getting a sensation from the sight. It was a want of imagination. Had it been a statue of Alfred or Milton, it would have shared the same fate. It is the old story of the pearls and the swine. They do not know how to enjoy the sight of any thing beautiful. They will not take the pains to understand, sufficiently to take an interest in a work of art. The mass of the people have the excuse of sufficient leisure to acquire the art of enjoying relaxation and rational pleasures. The public at large, too, have so long been excluded from palaces and gardens, picture-galleries, &c. that they have not yet learnt decent behavior, except when they are checked by the fear and shame of being detected.

A good deal of the above, we dare not say how much, will apply with equal force to the people on this side of the herring pond.—*Boston Transcript.*

A LOVE STORY.—Some years before we became settled in life, it was our custom to spend a few weeks in the spring and autumn, for the purpose of fishing and sporting at a small village on the south shore. Our landlady was very ugly and rather cross; but blessed with "one fair daughter," with whom we occasionally took a walk in a grove by moonlight, the interval of sentimental speech being filled up by an owl solo, and the perspective being generally a rainy walk home afterwards. She was tall and wrote poetry; at least we have a song of her's entitled, "Why do I weep?" to the tune of "There is nae back about the house," in slow time. It having been ascertained that quick tunes are the most pathetic ones when sung slow. A beautiful thing we thought it, then, and were surprised that she did not put "Alice Gray" *hors d'combat*. We thought also that we were in love, and are very glad it was not so, for she turned out fat and eat mustard with her roast beef. She married a particular friend of ours, and we wished him joy. We wish him so still, but doubt the efficacy of our prayers, inasmuch as his wife's countenance resemble an illuminated dial plate. All this, however, has nothing to do with the anecdote. During the interval between one of our spring and fall visits, our hostess became converted. We were ignorant of this, but as we drove up to the door at which she was standing, we imagined something was in the wind, for her face seemed to "shed a browner horror o'er" the front yard. "Good morning, Mrs T—," throwing our valise from the chaise and preparing to alight. "We can't accommodate you, sir," "Have you boarders?" "No, sir, but we can't take you." "Hav'n't I always conducted myself like a gentleman?" "Yes, I s'pose so—in a worldly way; but you are a sinner, young man—you don't believe as I do." "Why what do you believe that I don't?"—"You don't believe that we shall all be damned." "No, not all—but I believe that some will." "How many?" "Fifty thousand, perhaps." "Well, that's better than nothing."

He that fears you present will hate you a sent.

The MAN is published at the office of the Working Man's Advocate, 6 Thames street.